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Some Aleocharinae (Staphylinidae, Coleoptera) collected from Philippines and Java

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In my previous report on the Aleocharinae of Shiga Heights, Central Japan a new method in the taxonomic impact to the subfamily Aleocharinae was proposed. The aim of the present study is primarily to assure, whether and how far the new procedure is applicable to other form of the group originated from the tropical countries. The materials from Mt. Maquiling, Luzon (Philippines) and those from Java (Indonesia) have been worked out. They were collected by Prof. R. YOSII and Prof. G. IMADATE to whom I wish to express my hearty thanks. All six species studied show evidently that my nomenclature of each seta and other sensillate elements of labrum, labium, labial palpus etc., especially the ground diagram of labial palpus may be applied with considerable satisfaction to all of them in *mutatis mutandis* and that they are in global conformity.

Eccoptogenia rufa KRAATZ, 1859 Fig. 1

♀. Uniformly flavotestaceous; antennae are very slightly paler distally; legs are lighter in colour. Head is ovate and without depression on cranium; integument is covered with round, flat, large punctures and minute, setigerous ones; microsculpture is extremely dense and obsolete. Eyes are strongly reduced and with coarse corneas, bearing numerous pubescence longer than the cornea. Antennae are lightly dilated distally; ratio of segments as: I 8×4.5: II 6.1×4.5: III 3.1×4: IV 2.5×4.5: X 3×6: XI 7.5×6. Labrum is semicircular and with a narrow truncation on apex; seta *p-1* is fairly longer than *p-2*: *d*-setae are subequal in length; secondary seta is 1+1 in number and longer than *m-1*; 3 rows of setae are aggregated and all are subequal in elngth. *a*-sensilla of labral margin is incurved at apex and becoming broad proximally; *b* is rudimentary and extremely thin; *c* is small and obtuse. Mandible is robust at base; the right one has a basal toothlet. Maxillary palpus is short; segment II is poorly rounded along its inner margin and without setae on the disc; microsculpture on the integument is absent; segment IV is long and dilated to form an obtuse apex, where there is no apical spinula. Distal comb of lacinia is situated on anterior half of the inner margin, consisting of 8 short and long spines, 3 proximal spines are widely separating to each other. Galea is straight on its outer margin, not narrowed distally, with 2 sensory pores basally and 1 pore on apex; distal lobe bears long cilia and short setaceous basal sensillae. Glossa is broad, short, narrowly split to the base and armed

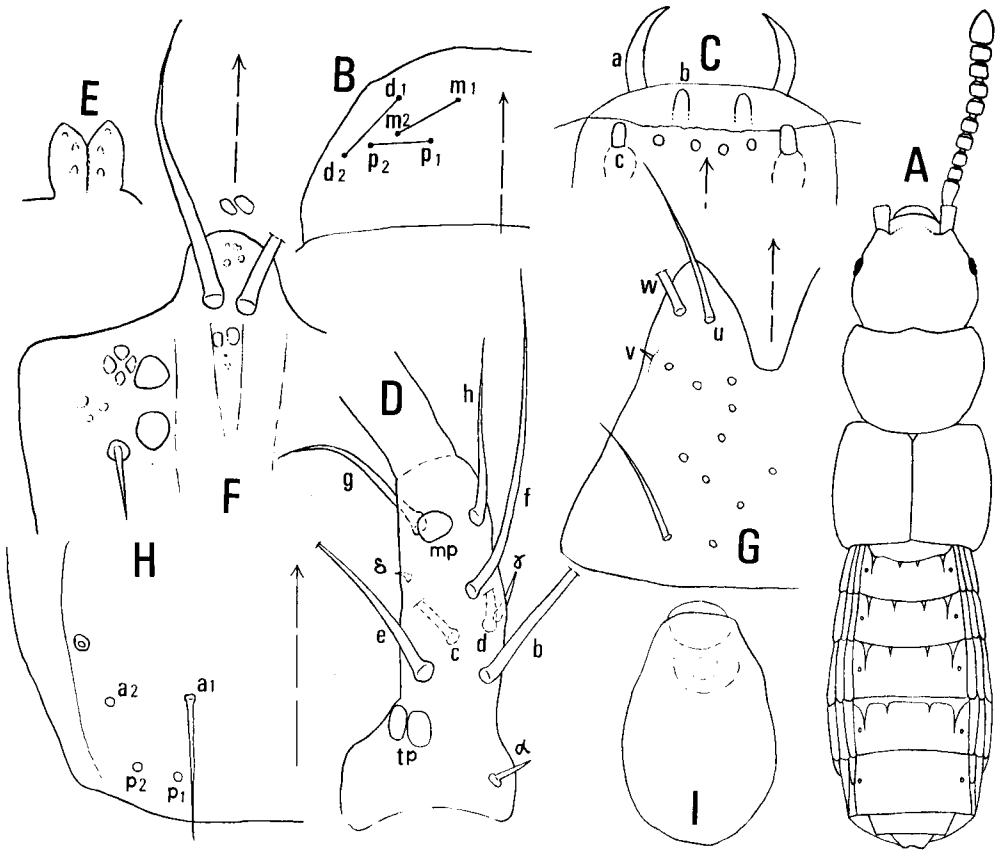

Fig. 1. *Eccoptogenia rufa* KRAATZ, 1859 A : Habitus. B : Chaetotaxy of labrum. C : Labral margin. D : Labial palpus. E : Glossa. F : Prementum. G : Setal arrangement of mentum. H : Tergite VIII. I : Spermatheca.

with a few, fine tubercles interiorly. Labial palpus is seemingly 2-segmented ; the basal quite confluent ; distal segment is a little shorter and narrower than the preceding, distinctly dilated toward apex, where there is a distinct flask-like vesicle ; setula α is as usual ; β is absent, while γ is developed and located at the middle between seta *b* and *f* ; δ is strongly reduced and detected only under oil-immersed lens ; *a* is absent, whereas *e* is long and far remote from *mp* ; *c* and *d* are distal in position ; *tp* are placed basally, close to the level of α. Median area of prementum has some pseudopores anteriorly ; 2 real and 1 setal pores are distinct and 4 pseudopores are agreggated. Mentum is with many setae, acuminate and deeply emarginate at the anterior margin ; *u* is unusually remote from the produced corner ; *v* is reduced and placed at anterior one-third of the mentum ; *w* is distal from *u* in position. Pronotum is evenly convex above and with a pair of longitudinal sulci behind the middle, which can be seen only in a favourable angle ; anterior margin is truncate and lightly produced in the middle ;

puncture is alike that of head and rugose laterally so that the lateral margin is finely crenulate under high magnification; the interspace has minute setigerous punctures; erecting marginal setae are inconspicuous. Elytra are feebly emarginate postero-externally and with a more or less produced postero-external angle; integument is similarly punctured, but the flat punctures are coarser fairly even in the middle area. Metathoracic wing is present. Abdomen is 4-cuspidate at the posterior margin in 4 basal tergites; coarse sculpture of the integument is reduced and obsolete toward the extremity. Ratio of tarsal segments as: 5:5:5.5:8 in fore-; 5:6:6.5:10 in mid-; 7:6.5:7:7:10.5 in hind-legs. No empodium in all tarsi. Tergite VIII is feebly emarginate in the middle of the posterior margin; 4+4 (2, 2) principal setae are similar in length and poorly differentiated by the presence of long secondary setae; seta *a-1* is subequal to other in length; integument is without microsculpture. Sternite VIII is broadly rounded and with 4+4 principal setae.

Spermatheca is 0.052 mm, very small for the insect and without prolonged duct; umbilicus is not differentiated.

Length. 1.30 mm. (Head long 0.19 mm × wide 0.22 mm; pronotum 0.21 mm × 0.24 mm; elytra 0.23 mm × 0.25 mm).

1 ♀ Serang, Java, 13. VIII. 1965, G. IMADATE leg.

The deeply incised mentum, rudimentary structure of the labral margin and the simplified spermatheca etc. are remarkable characteristics of this species. It was known from Ceylon and this is the first report from Java.

Diestota luzonica BERNHAUER, 1928 Fig. 2

♀. Rufotestaceous, subopaque excepting the shining abdomen and with long, thick pubescence throughout. Elytra are intensively clouded posteriorly; abdomen is more or less infuscate toward extremity; antennae are uniformly pigmented except for the flavescent last segment. Head is poorly convex above, deplanate anteriorly; integument is rugose being densely and distinctly punctured but the area between antennae is glabrous and shining. Eyes are prominently large, longer than the rounded postgenae and armed with pubescence, which is fairly longer on the peripheral part. Antennae are distinctly dilated distally and with the segmental length as: I 16×8: 11.5×7: III 9×7.5: IV 6×7.5: X 5.5×14: XI 18×14.5. Labrum is truncate in the middle of its anterior margin; seta *p-2* is much shorter than *p-1*; *d-1* and *d-2* are subequal; only one secondary seta is present. Labral margin is reduced; *a*-sensilla is spiniform, poorly curved; *b* is pointed; *c* is subequal to *b*. Inner margin of the right mandible is crenulate and with one basal toothlet. Maxillary palpus is short, robust and without microsculpture; segment II is incrassate, with several long pubescence along its lateral margin and with a few micropores on apex; segment III is a little longer than II; segment IV is subulate, and dilated on apex, where there is an extremely fine, hyaline spinula; basal filamentous sensillae are not reaching the middle of the segment. Lacinia is narrwly elongate and well-sclerotized; distal comb is reduced and commposed of 6 short, separated spines together with 2 isolated larger ones. Galea is peculiar

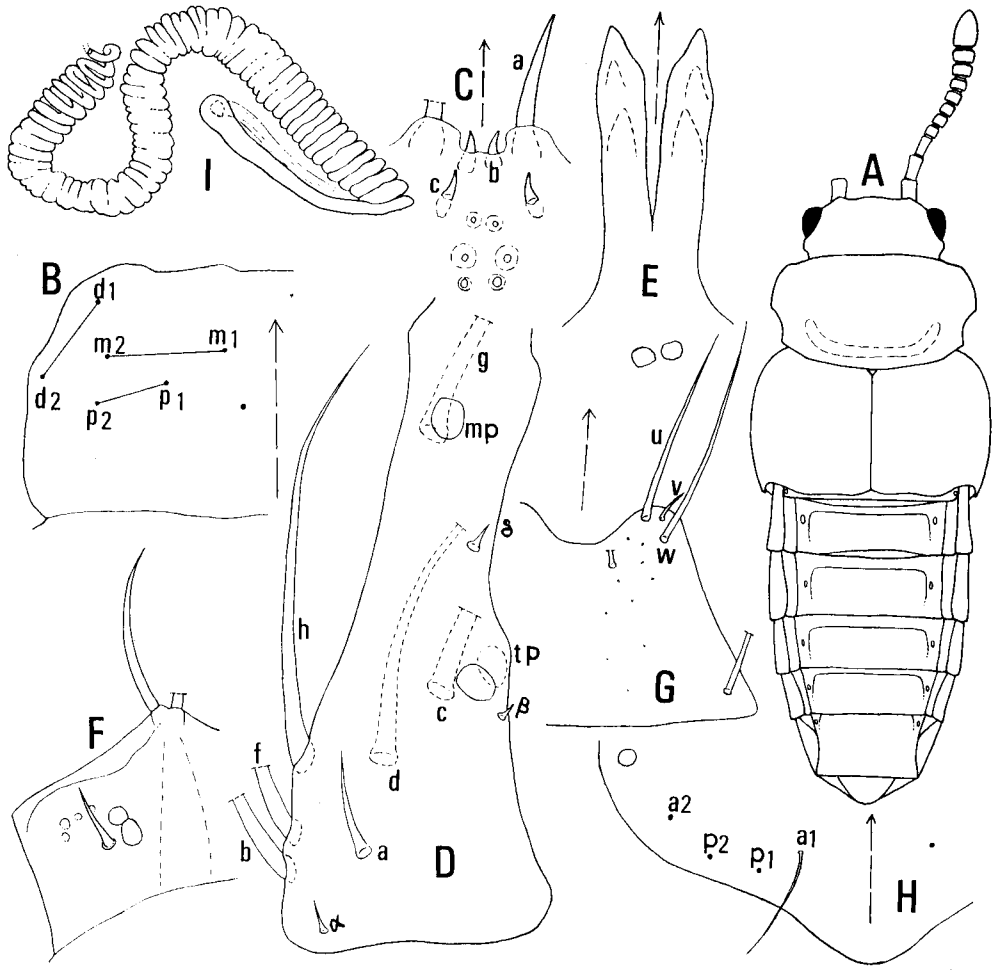

Fig. 2. *Diestota luzonica* BERNHAUER, 1928 A : Habitus. B : Chaetotaxy of labrum. C : Labral margin. D : Labial palpus. E : Glosssa. F : Prementum. G : Mentum. H : Tergite VIII. I : Spermatheca.

with the abruptly produced basal part of its outer margin and a well-defined sensory pore before apex; distal lobe is small for the proximal sclerite and provided with long cilia along its outer margin; basal setaceous sensillae are inconspicuous. Glossa is narrowly elongate and divided from the basal one-third with an acute, very narrow incision; each arm is acuminate, pointed on apex and with 2 thickenings interiorly. Labial palpus is long, segments I and II are quite fused; distal segment is slender, as long as the proximal, slightly dilated and rounded on apex, where it is verrucose and with a flask-like vesicle visible only in high magnification; setae *a*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h* are unusually dislocated proximally so that they are quite remote from *tp*, while others are normal in position; *e* and γ are absent; β and δ are strongly reduced; *a* is much shorter

than *b*; *c*, *d*, *g* are well-developed. Prementum has curved distal setae, subequal to the glossa in length; median area is narrow, diverging posteriorly and devoid of pseudopores; 2 real pores and 1 setal pore of the lateral area are well differentiated and close to the middle; pseudopores of the lateral area are inconspicuous. Mentum is acuminate and deeply emarginate at the anterior margin; antero-external corner is obtusely produced; seta *u* is at the corner; *v* is conspicuous; *w* is placed close to the seta *u*. Pronotum is convex above and with a transverse sulcus before base, which is striated by coarse punctures on its fundus; it is curved anteriorly and ending in a foveoid depression; the lateral margin bears a distinct emargination on its basal half; integument on the middle is obsoletely rugose. Each elytron is lightly convex in the middle and distinctly produced at postero-external angle; coarse punctures of integument has a tendence to be arranged in a line. Metathoracic wing is present. Abdome is voluminous ventrally and with fine, sparse punctures. Tergite VIII is triangularly produced and obtuse on apex; principal setae are indistinctly differentiated, 4+4 (2, 2) in number, their arrangement is as in fig. H; microsculpture on the middle is absent. Sternite VIII is obtusely produced, with 5+5 principal setae. Ratio of tarsal segments as: 13 : 13 : 13 : 30 in fore-; 14 : 15 : 15 : 36 in mid-; 20 : 17 : 16 : 16 : 38 in hind-legs. Empodium is absent on all tarsi.

Spermatheca 0.25 mm in length; the duct is a long, compactly coiled spiral; bursa is narrowly elongate and poorly dilated toward the extremity, where there is an insignificant umbilicus.

Length. 2.0 mm (Head long 0.36 mm × wide 0.43 mm; pronotum 0.38 mm × 0.60 mm; elytra 0.46 mm × 0.70 mm).

2 ♀♀, Mt. Maquiling, Luzon, Philippines, 3. VIII. 1965, R. Yosii leg.

According to Bernhauer, *D. luzonica* Bernhauer is provided with numerous, blackish setae laterally comparable to those of *D. hirsuta* B. 1928. In the present examples, the general feature is identical with *D. luzonica*, but without such lateral setae to be especially mentioned. With some doubt, they are identified to the Bernhauer's species, which is collected also from Mt. Maquiling.

Amaurodera philippinensis sp. n. Fig. 3

♂. Reddish brown, shining and more or less transparent; head, pronotum and elytra are uniformly pigmented; abdomen is a little darker toward the extremity; antennae are slightly paler distally; femur is lighter in colour excepting the fuscous apical part. Head is transversely orbicular, entirely deplanate above and gently swollen along the median area; integument is very shining, nearly impunctate except for the sparse, mimute punctures; pubescence is recumbent inside. Eyes are well-developed and with a few pubescence clearly shorter than the diameter of a cornea. Post-gena is hirsute. Antennae are slender; ratio of segments as: I 23×10 : II 10×6.2 : III 13 ×6 : IV 14×7 : X 12×9 : XI 23×9. Labrum has a median emargination, whose margin is truncate in full length ; seta *p-1* is much shorter than *p-2*; *m-1* is very small, while *m-2* is well-developed; there are ca. 9+9 secondary setae, some of them are among the

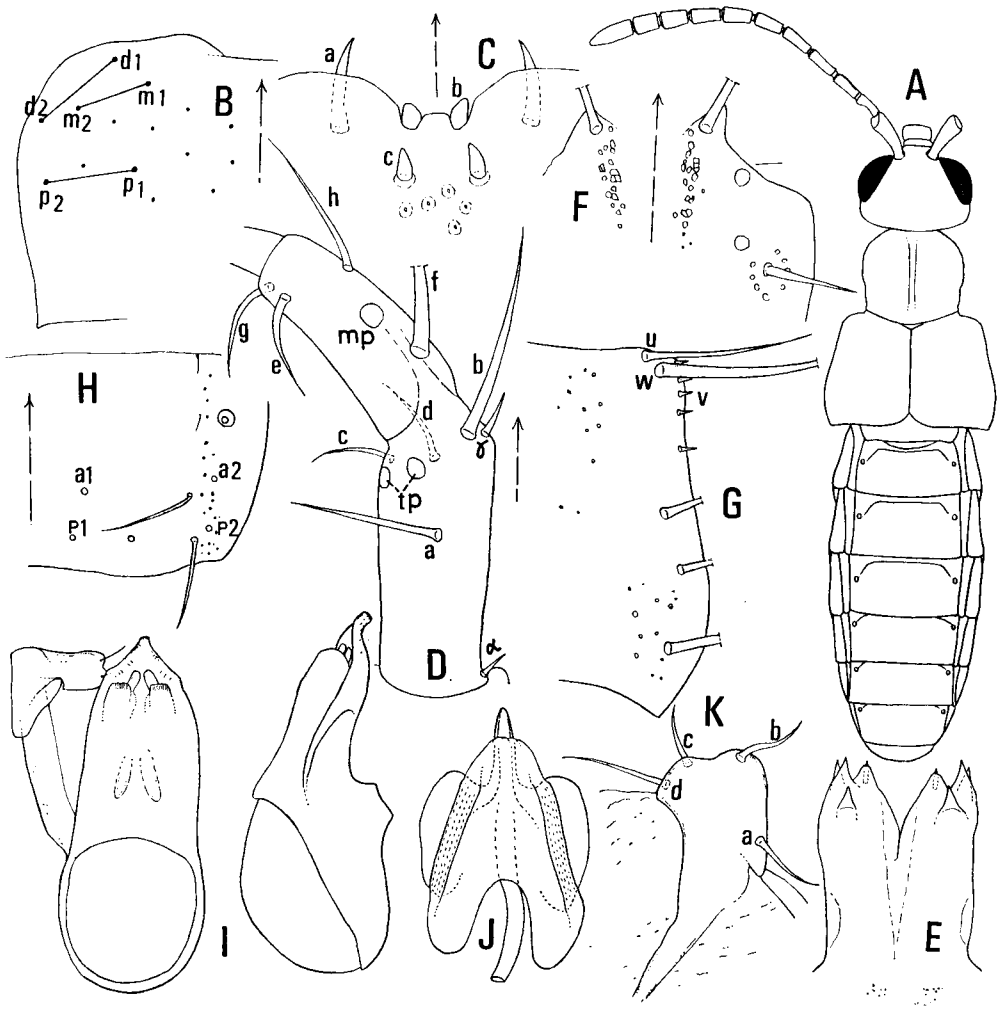

Fig. 3. *Amaurodera philippinensis* sp. n. A : Habitus. B : Chaetotaxy of labrum. C : Labral margin. D : Labial palpus. E : Glossa. F : Prementum. G : Mentum. H : Tergite VIII. I : Aedeagus (dors. and lat. view). J : Copulatory piece. K : Distal sclerite of paramere.

principal setae. *a*-sensilla of labral margin is short and remote from one another; *b* is broad; *c* is robust and briefly pointed on apex. Mandible is edentate and gradually tapering toward apex. Segment II of maxillary palpus is long and slender basally, poorly dilated distally and with an obsolete microsculpture; there are 3 conspicuous setae on the longitudinal axis; segment III is alike to II, but a little stouter; segment IV is reduced, stout on basal half and then narrowed toward the apex, where it is devoid of the apical spinula; basal filamentous sensillae are composed of numerous elements and not reaching the middle of the segment. Lacinia is narrowly elongate

and densely ciliate along its inner margin; distal comb is reduced, apically situated and consisting of ca. 7 short, compact spines. Gales is narrow and with 2 apical sensory pores, the outer one of which is on the margin; distal lobe is small, densely ciliate and bearing 2 setaceous basal sensillae. Glossa is very broad and divided into 2 short arms, each bearing 4 pointed protuberances apically; paired proximal pores are not observed. Basal two segments of labial palpus are incompletely articulated. Its apex is obsoletely verrucose, with a flask-like vesicle and without an apical spinula; setulae β and δ are missing; α is as usual; γ is on the same level as seta *b*; *a* is dislocated proximally, while *e* is apical in position; *c* and *d* are much shorter than *a* and in normal position; *tp* is separating. Median area of prementum is broad and with numerous, irregular pseudopores to the side; lateral area has 2 real pores and 1 setal pore, one of which is placed close to the anterior margin; pseudopores of the lateral area are ca. 7 in number, they are around the setal pore. Mentum is poorly emarginate in the anterior margin; setae *u*, *w* are on the antero-external corner; *u* is less than one-half the length of *w*; *v* are remarkably numerous, they are 5 in one side and 3 in the another. Pronotum is deplanate above, broadly depressed in the disc and with a well-defined median sulcus ending in a transverse depression before the base; integument is coarsely, but not densely punctured, becoming smaller on the anterior one-third and around the depressed median area; 3 conspicuous setae are present on the lateral margin. Elytra are not emarginate, but faintly sinuate postero-externally; having fine, moderately dense punctures and very fine, scattered pores. Metathoracic wing is fully developed. Abdomen is nearly glabrous as head, leaving a few asperate punctures on the paratergite of the basal segments. Tergite VIII is poorly sinuate on the posterior margin; principal setae are 7+7 (3, 4) arranged as in fig. H; there are many secondary setae marginally; the surface bears fine, fragmentary strioli and 2-3 micropores at the basis of each principal seta; microsculpture is absent in the middle. Sternite VIII is produced posteriorly and with 11+11 (4, 7) principal setae. Ratio of tarsal segments as: 14:21:19:30 in fore-; 30:27:21:19:30 in mid-; 60:35:25:23:38: in hind-legs. Empodium varies in length, the shortest in the fore-legs and the longest in the hind-legs.

Aedeagus 0.70 mm long. In dorsal view the median lobe is poorly narrowed distally, suddenly pointed and very briefly truncate on apex; in lateral view the apical process is sinuate and narrowly lobate on apex. Copulatory piece is small for the median lobe and embedded in the muscle; distal part is elongate to form a loosely pointed process; corpus is broadly rounded and auriculate before the distal process; annellus is not differentiated; underside of the corpus is deeply emarginate and sclerotized laterally; suspensoria are large, mostly membraneous, lying before the copulatory piece to form a pair of thin, obtuse apophyses at apex. Paramere is robust; distal sclerite is short, broad, subtruncate apically and with 4 setae; seta-*b* is distal in position and subequal to *a* in length.

Length. 4.0 mm (Head long 0.55 mm × wide 0.70 mm; pronotum 0,64 mm × 0,66mm; elytra 0,80 mm × 1.05 mm).

Holotype (♂): Mt. Maquiling, Luzon, Philippines, 3. III. 1965, R. YOSII leg.

The Luzon specimen agrees to some extent with the description of. *A. veluticollis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858, sensu Cameron, 1939, but clearly different by the finer punctation of pronotum, not crenulate posterior margin of tergite VIII and larger body size. The genus *Amaurodera* FAUVEL, 1905 is widely distributed in Southeast Asia.

Ischnopoda* (*s. str.*) *annuliventris (KRAATZ, 1859) Fig. 4

♀. Pale reddish yellow, poorly shining and densely pubescent on fore-parts to give a sericeous appearance. Head, pronotum are uniformly pigmented; elytra are a little

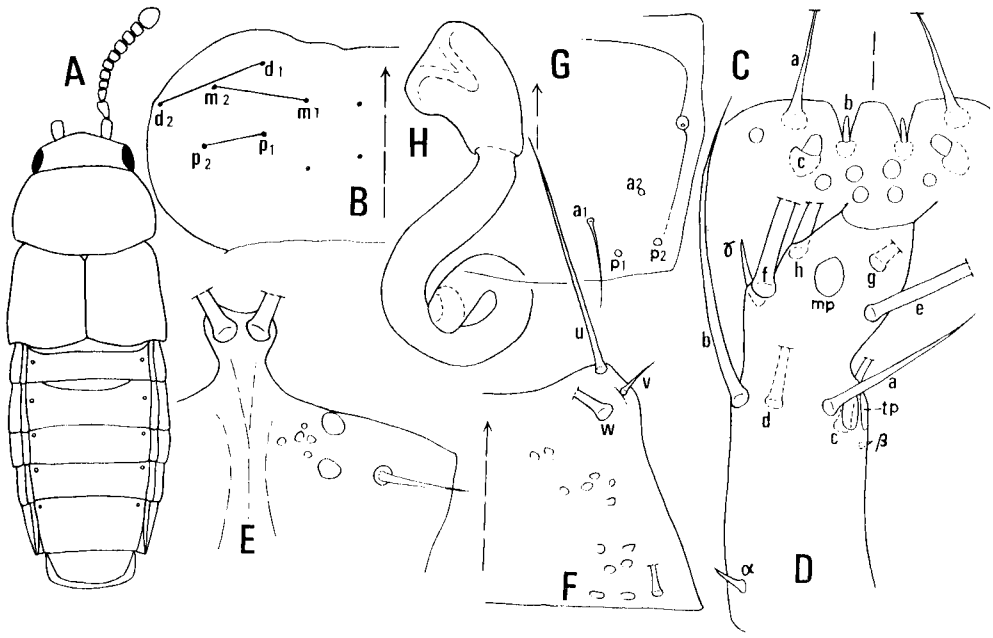

Fig. 4. *Ischnopoda* (*s. str.*) *annuliventris* (KRAATZ, 1859) A: Habitus B: Labral chaetotaxy. C: Labral margin. D: Labial palpus. E: Prementum. F: Mentum. G: Tergite VIII H: Spermatheca.

clouded; abdomen is intensively infuscate toward the extremity; antennae are brown and darker proximally excepting 2 basal paler segments; legs are uniformly light in colour. Head is poorly and evenly convex above and without depression; punctures are considerably dense, very fine, the intervals being 4 to 6 times of their diameters; microsculpture is imbricate on vertex and completely reduced on the anterior half. Eyes are moderate in size, subequal to the rounded post-genae in length and with dense pubescence longer than the diameter of the cornea. Antennae are short and distinctly dilated distally; ratio of segments as: I. 14×8.5: II 10×6: III 7×6: IV 5×7: X 6×10: XI 16.5×9.7. Labrum is typical; seta *p-1* is slightly shorter than *p-2*; *m-2* is normally long and placed close to the distal row ; they are located as

in fig. B; 3+3 long secondary setae are present. *a*-sensilla of the labral margin is setaceous; *b* is slender and submerged from the labral margin; *c* is obtuse on apex. Mandible is robust basally and acuminate to the hooked apex; the right one is minutely crenulate and with a toothlet basally. Maxillary palpus is short; segment II is a little shorter than III and with coarse, obsolete microsculpture; segment III is incrassate in the middle and then feebly narrowed distally; segment IV is long, about as long as the preceding and with a reduced apical spinula; basal filamentous sensillae are not reaching the middle of the segment. Lacinia is relatively narrow and with a distal comb consisting of 6 slender, incompact spines and 2 isolated similar spines behind. Galea has some minute, paired pores on the center of the corpus beside the apical sensory pores; distal lobe is well-developed and with 2 short setaceous sensillae at base. Basal two segments of labial palpus are imcompletely divided, to be identified by the colouration; the distal segment is as long as the proximal and dilated anteriorly and bears minute spinulae arounded a short apical spinula together with a well defined internal vesicle; seta *a* is much shorter than *b*, placed very close to *tp*; *c* and *d* are not dislocated proximally; β is normal in position, but strongly reduced; γ is short and situated at the same level as *f*; δ nearly completely reduced. Glossa is slender and with 2 diverging arms without any special structure; besal pores are well defined. Prementum is truncate along the anterior margin; median area is narrow, distinctly constricted at the middle and without pseudopores; lateral area has 2 distinct real pores and 1 setal pore, the latter has a seta fairly longer than usual; a few pseudopores are present. Mentum is clearly emarginate along its anterior margin; *u* is on the anterior corner; *v* is short, normal in position; *w* is placed close to the apical seta. Pronotum is convex above, evenly rounded laterally, almost unmodified excepting a faint transverse depression near the base; integument is equally punctured all over and devoid of microsculpture; posterior margin is obsoletely sinuate in the middle; erecting lateral setae are inconspicuous. Elytra are a little dilated toward the apex; the posterior margin is slightly producing in the middle and sinuated near the posteroexternal angle; punctures are denser than in the pronotum. Metathoracic wing is normal. Abdomen is finely, but densely punctured and armed with several conspicuous blackish tergal setae. Tergite VIII is truncate in the posterior margin; 4+4 (2, 2) principal setae are large; seta *a-1* is fairly shorter than others; *a-2* is remote from the stigma; microsculpture on the middle area is absent. Sternite VIII is a little emarginate in the middle, where it is fringed by 9+9 setulae, the external ones are stouter than the internal setulae; principal setae are 6+6 (2, 4), wide apart to one another. Ratio of tarsal segments as: 6:6:6.5:12 in fore-; 6:7.5:7:6.5:11 in mid-; 6:8:8:7:12 in hind-legs. No empodium on each tarsus.

Spermatheca is 0.17 mm in length; the duct is loosely coiled up and jointed to the bursa by a distinct constriction; the latter is broad, truncate on apex and with a robust umbilicus within.

Length. 1.65 mm (Head long 0.29 mm × wide 0.38 mm; pronotum 0.31 mm × 0.46 mm; elytra 0.36 mm × 0.53 mm).

3 ♀ ♀, Serang (900 m alt.), Java, 5. VIII. 1965, G. Imadate leg.

The specimens coincide well with the description of KRAATZ, but the posterior angle of pronotum is not broadly, but briefly rounded in all Javanese specimens.

Distribution: India, Malay, Java (nov.).

Ischnopoda* (*Oreostiba*) *garuda sp. n. Fig. 5

♀. Fusco-rufous with moderate lustre; head is a little infuscate; abdomen is gradually piceous posteriorly; antennae are evenly brown, the basal segments are paler. Head is transversely elliptical, broadly, but obsoletely deplanate above and without depression; integument is covered with fine, moderate punctures throughout; microsculpture is a dense reticulation forming a rosette around each puncture; fine pubescence of the head is one-half longer than the interval of each puncture; Eyes are gently convex, rather small for the round post-genae. Antennae are poorly dilated distally and with ratio of segments as: I 10×5: II 7×3.5: III 5.5×3.8: IV 3.5×4: X 4×6.3: XI 11×6.5. Labrum is feebly emarginate in front; seta *p-1* is long, subequal to *p-2* and *m-1* in length; *d-1* is a little longer than *d-2*; *m-2* is placed very close to the distal row; secondary setae are 3+3 in number, they are nearly one-half the length of *p-1*. *a*-sensilla of labral margin is broad in basal half and subequal to the distance between them in length; *b* is strongly reduced; *c* is ovate. Mandible is typical of the genus, the right one has a basal toothlet. Segment II of maxillary palpus is arcuately rounded on its outer margin and with strong pubescence; microsculpture is coarse and well-developed. Pubescence of segment III are numerous and much shorter than those on II. Segment IV is long and without apical spinula; filamentous basal sensillae are relatively short. Lacinia is fairly dilated proximally and its inner margin is narrowly produced in the middle; distal comb is composed of 6 loose spines and 2 shorter spines proximally together with 6 slender spines of the base. Galea bears some minute pores in the middle and with a well-developed distal lobe, which is not narrowed distally, but quite obtuse on apex and with 2 setaceous basal sensillae. Glossa is constricted basally, forked by an acute incision into two narrow arms and with a pair of diverging setae interiorly. Basal two segments of labial palpus are obscurely articulated; distal segment is a little longer than the proximal and lightly dilated toward apex, without an apical spinula, but with fine verrucose structure and a rudimentary vesicle interiorly; setula α is as usual; β and δ are strongly reduced, but normal in position; γ is well-developed and situated at the same level as *f*, which is widely separated from *mp* and nearer to *b* than to *h*; *a* is very close to *tp* and far remote from *b*; *d* is more anterior than *c* in position. Prementum is truncate in front; median area is fairly narrow and bears a few pseudopores; lateral area has many scattered pseudopores beside two real and one setal pore. Mentum is lightly emarginate anteriorly and with many minute pores all over; *v* is well-developed and subequal to one half *u* in length; *w* is remote from the apical seta. Pronotum is poorly and evenly convex above and with a broad, obsolete median depression ending in a short transverse sulcus before the base; the surface is densely

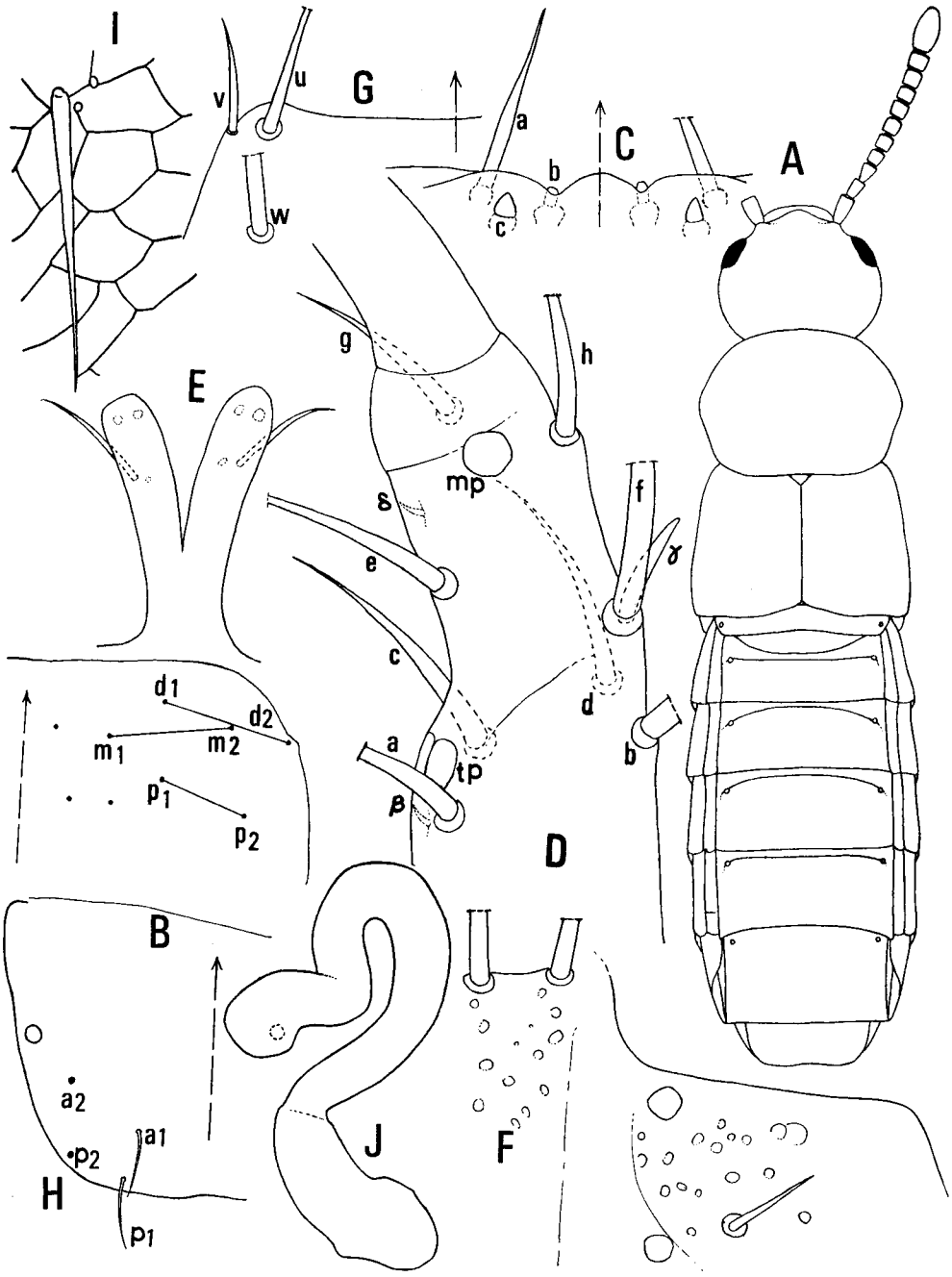

Fig. 5. *Ischnopoda (Oreostiba) garuda* sp. n. A : Habitus. B : Chaetotaxy of labrum. C : Labral magin. D : Labial palpus. E : Glossa. F : Prementum. G : Mentum, H : Tergite VIII. I : Microsculputre of tergite VIII. J : Spermatheca.

covered with minute punctures and very short pubescence as in the head; erecting lateral setae are inconspicuous. Elytra are a little dilated posteriorly; posterior margin is poorly rounded and without emargination; postero-external corner is not produced at all; it is densely covered with fine, but distinct granules. Metathoracic wing is reduced to one half of the usual case. Abdomen has fine, somewhat asperate punctures basally, which are becoming finer toward the extremity. Ratio of tarsal segments as: 6.5:8:8:19 in fore; 7:9:9:9:18 in mid-; 13:12:11.5:11.5:24 in hind-legs. Empodium of each tarsus is subequal to one-half the claw in length. Tergite VIII bears an obsolete emargination to the middle of its posterior margin; principal setae are 4+4 (2, 2) in number and similar to one another in length; seta *a-2* is nearer to the stigma than to *a-1*; microsculpture on the middle area is of coarse reticulate-type and often with micropores near each socket. Sternite VIII is fairly emarginate in the posterior margin, where there are ca. 20 setae. Laterally they are gradually transformed into rigid spines. Principal setae are 6+6 (2, 4) in number.

Spermatheca is 0.38 mm; the duct is recurved and with a stout extremity; bursa is oblong, obtuse on apex and with a constriction at the middle; umbilicus is not observed.

Length. 3.30 mm (Head long 0.46 mm × wide 0.54 mm; pronotum 0.53 mm × 0.70 mm; elytra 0.56 mm × 0.79 mm).

Holotype (♀): Mt. Panjerango (2. 800 m alt.), Java, 20. VIII. 1965, G. Imadate leg.

The species coincides well with the description of *I. (O.) nimbicola* CAMERON, 1939 from Kashmir, but different by the broader head, more slender antennae and paler coloration of body. Subgenus *Oreostiba* GANGLBAUER, *1895* is hitheto known from the Palearctic Region and its occurence from Java is very noteworthy.

Ischnopoda* (*Microdota*) *bogorensis sp. n. Fig. 6

♂. Rufous and subopaque. Head and posterior part of abdomen are a little infuscate, the latter is distinctly paler at base; elytra are intensively black on posterior half; antennae are uniformly brown; legs are bright yellow. Head is rounded, feebly convex above and with an obsolete median fovea; integument is densely covered with minute punctures and obsolete microsculpture all over; the length of the pubescence on the middle area is subequal to the space between each puncture.

Eyes convex and with distinct pubescence, those of the middle are longer than the diameter of each cornea. Antennae are slightly dilated distally; ratio of segments as: I. 16×14 : II 13×7 : III 10×7.5 : IV 7×8 : X 8.5×11.5 : XI 21×11.3. Labrum is emargite anteriorly; seta *p-1* is clearly shorter than *p-2*; *d-1* is as long as *d-2*, they are located as in fig. G. *a*-sensilla of labral margin is characteristically reduced to a minute setula, discernible only under high magnification; *b* is very broad and distinctly truncate on apex; *c* is ovate. Mandible is fairly slender; the right one bears a basal toothlet and very minute serration along its inner margin; the left one is with a basal incision. Maxillary palpus is short and with coarse pubescence; segment II is arcuately

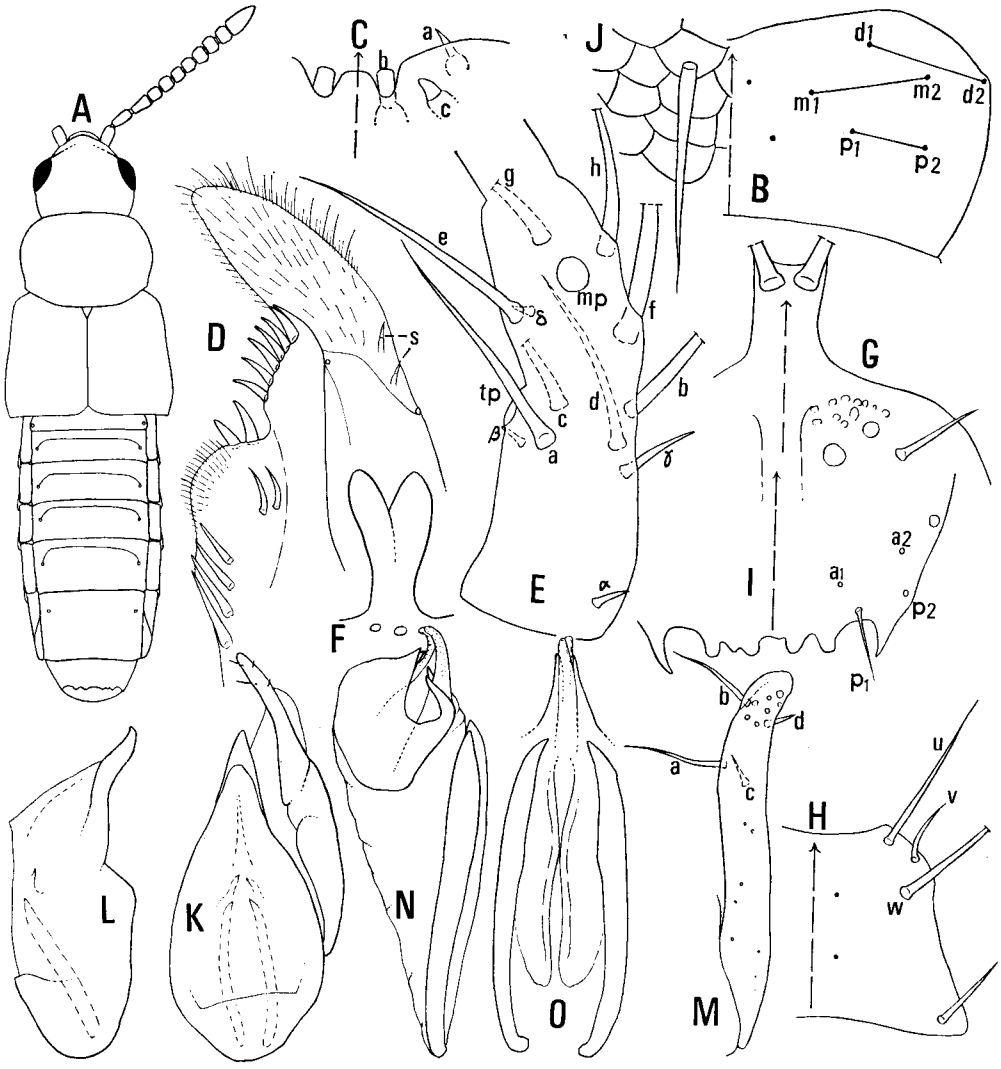

Fig. 6. *Ischnopoda* (*Microdota*) *bogorensis* sp. n. A : Habitus. B : Chaetotaxy of labrum. C : Labral margin. D : Lacinia and Galea. E : Labial palpus. F : Glossa. G : Prementum. H : Mentum. I : Tergite VIII. J : Microsculpture of tergite VIII. K : Aedeagus (lateral view). L : Aedeagus (lateral view). M : Distal sclerite of paramere. N : Copulatory piece (lateral view). O : Copulatory piece (dorsal view).

rounded on its outer margin and with very coarse reticulation throughuot ; segment III is a little longer than II and more richly pigmented ; segment IV is constricted anteriorly and then feebly dilated toward apex, where an apical spinula is present ; basal filamentous sensillae are well-developed, but not reaching the middle of the segment. Lacinia is abruptly produced in the middle of its inner margin ; distal comb

consists of 6 incompact spines together with 2 large and 2 small spines behind them; there are 4 to 5 thin straight spines near the base. Galea has no sensory pores except the 2 apical ones; distal lobe is well-developed, acuminate and densely ciliate; 2 basal sensillae (s in fig. D) are well defined and setaceous. Basal two segments of labial palpus are almost confluent; distal segment is fairly dilated distally and with some short spinulae and an interior vesicle. The chaetotaxy is as follows: β and δ setulae are strongly reduced, only visible under high magnification, but they are normal in position; γ is well-developed and located behind the *b*-seta; *a* is shorter than *b* and placed close to *tp* as ususl. Glossa normally forked; each arm is obtuse apically and constricted basally; paired basal pores are in usual position. Median area of prementum is much narrower than the lateral area and devoid of pseudopores; distal setae are standing close together; 2 real pores and 1 setal pore are well differentiated; pseudopores of lateral area are fairly reduced and anterior in position. Mentum is clearly emarginate anteriorly and obliquely truncate externally; *u* is twice as long as the proximal one; *v* is strongly developed and reaching the middle of *u*. Pronotum is evenly convex above, slightly narrowed posteriorly and with a faint depression along the middle; the surface is more densely punctured than on the head; erecting lateral setae are insignificant. Elytra are not emarginate posteriorly and finely, densely granulate all over to give a rugulose appearance. Metathoracic wing is fully developed. Abdomen is nearly impunctate toward the extremity and with a conspicuous seta laterally on each tergite. Tergite VIII is arranged with irregular, obtuse dentation along the posterior margin, that of the external corner is stouter, longer and more or less falciform; principal setae are 4+4 (2, 2); seta *a-2* is nearer to the stigma than to *a-1*; *p-1* is the shortest and placed close to the posterior margin; microsculpture of the middle area is of reticulate-type as in fig. J. Sternite VIII is acuminate, obtuse on apex and with 7+7 principal setae. Ratio of tarsal segments as: 10: 10: 11: 34 in fore-; 13: 13: 13: 13: 35 in mid-; 18: 16: 17: 18: 40 in hind-legs. Empodium of each tarsus is strongly reduced to a minute setula.

Aedeagus is 0.35 mm. In dorsal view the median lobe is ovate and narrowed to a pointed apex; apical lobe is sinuate in lateral view. Copulatory piece is peculiarly modified as in fig. L. The whole may be divided into 2 distinct parts, the spiniferous anterior and a pair of prolonged posterior sclerites. The former is compressed laterally and with 2 pairs of acute processes apically, through which two membraneous short tubules are protruded. The latter is a paired long sclerite, dorsal in position, which may be a part of suspensoria. Paramere is narrowly elongate and with a hyaline, obtuse apex bearing several pores; 4 principal setae are distally placed; *c*, *d* much shorter than *a*, *b*.

Length. 1.95 mm (Head long 0.32 mm × wide 0.36 mm; pronotum 0.34 mm × 0.46 mm; elytra 0.46 mm × 0.58 mm).

Holotype (♂) and 3 (♂ ♂) paratype: Tjampea Cave near Bogor, Java, 29. VII. 1965, R. Yosii leg.

In the form of tergite VIII etc. it is closely allied to *I.* (*M.*) *rufonigra* (CAMERON,

1939) of Simla Hills, India, but as the location is so different their identity is scarcely possible. After comparing the minute details it would be more exactly determined.

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